

R-symmetries from higher dimensions

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Abstract

The supersymmetric extensions of the Standard Model can tolerate quite a large hierarchy between various supersymmetry breaking terms, a good example being the models of split supersymmetry. However, theoretical models generating such a stable hierarchy are not so easy to construct. An interesting idea consists in coupling the brane localized gauge sector to extended supergravities in the bulk of extra dimensions, and using different sources of supersymmetry breaking in the bulk and on the brane. This in principle allows one to separate the magnitude of the gravitino mass from the supersymmetry breaking masses of gaugini and of charged matter. In this paper we present a detailed analysis of a simple field theoretical model where such an idea is realized. Departure from this symmetric set of boundary conditions breaks R-symmetry, and gaugino masses are generated at one-loop order, however the magnitude of the resulting soft gaugino masses is proportional to the R-symmetry breaking Majorana-type gravitino mass which is continuously deformable to zero.

1 Introduction

Supersymmetric field theories in four space-time dimensions are leading candidates to provide the next stage of unification of fundamental interactions beyond the description offered by the Standard Model. They are natural low-energy descendants of higher-dimensional fundamental theories such as superstrings and ten- or eleven-dimensional supergravities. However, supersymmetry must be broken at low energies, and understanding the pattern of masses and couplings which describes this breaking is one of the central issues of the theory of fundamental interactions. Moreover, the forthcoming experiments will be able to test TeV-scale supersymmetry breakdown, hence exploration of theoretical possibilities leading to realistic predictions becomes more and more relevant. One of the obvious questions which arises in this context is how large a hierarchy between the scales parametrizing supersymmetry breakdown is tolerable. This issue has been raised recently in a series of papers on split supersymmetry, [1, 2], where it has been found that among fermionic superpartners just light gauginos and higgsinos are sufficient to keep the model within experimental limits and to retain a number of interesting predictions.

However, the question about a natural mechanism generating a hierarchy between supersymmetry breaking terms remains open. In general, within the framework of $N=1$ supergravity in 4d generating a significant hierarchy between supersymmetry breaking terms is problematic. This is more or less expected in the scenarios of gravity mediated supersymmetry breakdown, since the hidden sector breakdown is characterized by a single scale, like condensation scale of strong gauge dynamics, and mediation is modulated only by expectation values of moduli fields, which cannot differ too much as they are determined by the same potential which switches-on the supersymmetry breakdown. Another argument based on the particular structure of $N=1$ supergravity is the observation, that Majorana gaugino masses are forbidden by R-symmetry, and this symmetry is broken when the gravitino becomes massive. This is because the $N=1$ gravitino mass term arises by means of the super-higgs effect. In fact, typically the fermions which supply the helicity $1/2$ components to the gravitino come from the chiral multiplets (we neglect general D-type breaking as it needs a non-trivial F-component). As a consequence the gravitino mass term depends on the nonzero expectation value of the superpotential, which always breaks R-symmetry.

An interesting proposal which avoids this problem within the framework of higher-dimensional locally supersymmetric theories has been put forward in [3]. There gravitini can obtain Dirac-type mass through mixing with additional degrees of freedom from the gravitational multiplet, which are there due to the $N=2$ supergravity in the bulk. The interesting feature of this mechanism is that at tree level it decouples gravitino mass from the scale of the supersymmetry breaking in the gauge sector, which gives a hope for creating hierarchy between supersymmetry breaking masses. In addition, one can break the R-symmetry continuously in the gravity sector, using the brane terms, which is equivalent to adjusting continuously boundary conditions. This breaking is communicated in loops to the gauge sector living on the branes.

This mechanism has been analysed in detail at the level of string theory construction, [3]. In this paper we give a detailed description at the level of five-dimensional supergravity. It is interesting to note, that the case with broken supersymmetry but exact R-symmetry corresponds precisely to flipped supergravity of [4, 5, 6].

To illustrate the difference between four-dimensional and higher-dimensional superhiggs effects, at the end of the paper we describe the superhiggs effect in N=2 supergravity with flipped boundary conditions.

2 R-symmetry breakdown

The model we discuss here is the simple $N = 2$ five-dimensional supergravity with branes, basic features of which are summarized in the appendix. In this paper we consider for simplicity flat geometry, hence we do not put in any cosmological term in the bulk, and there are no explicit brane tensions at the fixed points. However, one can freely enhance the model by non-zero gravitini masses localized on the branes, which fully respect five-dimensional supersymmetry (for details see [6]). Thus, the relevant boundary Lagrangian can be written as

$$e_4 \mathcal{L}_{brane} = - \sum_i e_4 \delta(y - y_i) \bar{\Psi}_\mu^A \gamma^{\mu\nu} (M_i + \gamma_5 \bar{M}_i)_A^B \Psi_{\nu B} , \quad (1)$$

where $(M_i)_{AB}$ and $(\bar{M}_i)_{AB}$ are symmetric matrices which denote gravitini masses on the branes. In addition, one needs to modify the supersymmetry transformation of the fifth component of the gravitino

$$\delta \Psi_5^A \longrightarrow \delta \Psi_5^A + 2\delta_\alpha^5 \sum_i \delta(y - y_i) (M_i + \gamma_5 \bar{M}_i)_B^A \gamma_5 \eta^B . \quad (2)$$

The N=2 five-dimensional supergravity is invariant under the $SU(2)_R$ symmetry. Metric tensor and graviphoton form singlets, while gravitini and parameters of supersymmetry transformations form doublets with respect to this symmetry. One can check that the orbifold projections at the given brane, generated by the \mathbf{Z}_2 operator and the gravitini masses on the brane, break $SU(2)_R$ symmetry to a $U(1)$ subgroup. If the projections breaks R-symmetry to the same subgroup at each brane, the $U(1)_R$ symmetry remains unbroken in the effective theory. In the other case all generators of the $SU(2)_R$ symmetry are broken. To be more specific, let us find explicitly the unbroken generator for a given projection.

Let us assume equal \mathbf{Z}_2 operators on both branes: $Q_0 = Q_\pi = \sigma_3$. In addition, let us allow (locally on each brane) only the even components of gravitini to have localized mass terms, i.e.

$$\begin{aligned} (M_0)_A^B &= \frac{1}{2} \alpha_0 (\sigma_1)_A^B , & (M_\pi)_A^B &= \frac{1}{2} \alpha_\pi (\sigma_1)_A^B , \\ (\bar{M}_0)_A^B &= \frac{1}{2} i \alpha_0 (\sigma_2)_A^B , & (\bar{M}_\pi)_A^B &= \frac{1}{2} i \alpha_\pi (\sigma_2)_A^B , \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

where $\alpha_{0,\pi}$ are real coefficients¹.

Then the boundary conditions for the gravitini read

$$\begin{aligned} \epsilon^{-1}(y) \delta(y) \gamma_5 (\Psi_-)_\mu^A &= -\delta(y) \alpha_0 \sigma_1 (\Psi_+)_\mu^A , \\ \epsilon^{-1}(y) \delta(y - \pi r_c) \gamma_5 (\Psi_-)_\mu^A &= \delta(y - \pi r_c) \alpha_\pi \sigma_1 (\Psi_+)_\mu^A , \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

¹In general, such terms can also be generated by the condensation of the superpotentials localized on the branes, $\alpha_i = \langle W_i \rangle$.

where we have decomposed the gravitini into the \mathbf{Z}_2 -even (+) and \mathbf{Z}_2 -odd (−) components

$$(\Psi_{\pm})_{\alpha}^A = \frac{1}{2}(\delta \pm \gamma_5 \sigma_3)_{\alpha}^B \Psi_B^A . \quad (5)$$

One can check that the unique $U(1)$ subgroup that leaves the boundary conditions invariant is generated by

$$P_B^A = \left(\frac{2\alpha_0}{\alpha_0^2 + 1} \sigma_1 + \frac{\alpha_0^2 - 1}{\alpha_0^2 + 1} \sigma_3 \right)_B^A , \quad (6)$$

for the projection acting on the $y = 0$ brane, and by

$$P_B^A = \left(\frac{-2\alpha_{\pi}}{\alpha_{\pi}^2 + 1} \sigma_1 + \frac{\alpha_{\pi}^2 - 1}{\alpha_{\pi}^2 + 1} \sigma_3 \right)_B^A , \quad (7)$$

for the brane at $y = \pi r_c$. It is important to note that the brane action localized at each brane *is not* invariant on its own under the respective unbroken $U(1)_R$ symmetry. To see the invariance of the full brane plus bulk action, one needs to include the relevant contributions from the five-dimensional bulk action (see [7]).

3 General solution of the gravitini equation of motion and compactification

To compactify the model to four dimensions one needs to solve 5d equations of motion for gravitini. They take the following form in the bulk

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma^{\mu\nu\rho} \partial_{\nu} \Psi_{\rho}^A - \gamma^5 \gamma^{\mu\nu} \partial_5 \Psi_{\nu}^A &= 0 , \\ \gamma^5 \gamma^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} \Psi_{\nu}^A &= 0 , \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

where we have chosen the gauge $\Psi_5 = 0$. The boundary conditions are given by (4). The solution can be expressed as a linear combination of the sine and cosine functions

$$\begin{aligned} (\Psi_+)^A_{\mu} &= \sum_n A^{(n)} \cos(m_n |y|) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \\ \chi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A + \sum_n B^{(n)} \sin(m_n |y|) \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\psi}_{\mu R}^{(n)} \\ \hat{\chi}_{\mu L}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \\ (\Psi_-)^A_{\mu} &= \epsilon(y) \sum_n A^{(n)} \sin(m_n |y|) \begin{pmatrix} -\psi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ \chi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A + \epsilon(y) \sum_n B^{(n)} \cos(m_n |y|) \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\psi}_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ -\hat{\chi}_{\mu R}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

where $\psi_{\mu}^{(n)}$, $\hat{\psi}_{\mu}^{(n)}$, $\chi_{\mu}^{(n)}$, $\hat{\chi}_{\mu}^{(n)}$ denote 4d gravitini in the flat space, which satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma^{\mu\rho\nu} \partial_{\rho} \psi_{\nu}^{(n)} - m_n \gamma^{\mu\nu} \psi_{\nu}^{(n)} &= 0 \\ \gamma^{\mu\rho\nu} \partial_{\rho} \chi_{\nu}^{(n)} - m_n \gamma^{\mu\nu} \chi_{\nu}^{(n)} &= 0 , \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

with additional conditions $\gamma^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} \psi_{\nu}^{(n)} = 0$ and $\gamma^{\mu\nu} \partial_{\mu} \chi_{\nu}^{(n)} = 0$. The symplectic Majorana condition implies $\bar{\psi}_{\mu}^{(n)} = (\chi_{\mu}^{(n)})^T C$ (hatted spinors share the same properties).

The boundary condition (4) at the point $y = 0$ implies $B^{(n)}\hat{\psi}_\mu^{(n)} = \alpha_0 A^{(n)}\chi_\mu^{(n)}$ and $B^{(n)}\hat{\chi}_\mu^{(n)} = \alpha_0 A^{(n)}\psi_\mu^{(n)}$, hence one can write

$$\begin{aligned} (\Psi_+)_\mu^A &= \sum_n A^{(n)} \left(\cos(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \\ \chi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A + \alpha_0 \sin(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \\ \psi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \right) \\ (\Psi_-)_\mu^A &= \epsilon(y) \sum_n A^{(n)} \left(\sin(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} -\psi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ \chi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A + \alpha_0 \cos(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ -\psi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \right). \end{aligned} \quad (11)$$

The boundary condition at $y = \pi r_c$ implies in turn

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi) \sin(m_n \pi r_c) \psi_{\mu L}^{(n)} &= (\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi) \cos(m_n \pi r_c) \chi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ (1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi) \sin(m_n \pi r_c) \chi_{\mu R}^{(n)} &= (\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi) \cos(m_n \pi r_c) \psi_{\mu R}^{(n)}. \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

We shall solve these equations considering separately various cases for the gravitini masses.

- Let us start with $\alpha_0 = \alpha_\pi = 0$

The condition (12) gives the following quantization of the masses:

$$\sin(m_n \pi r_c) = 0 \implies m_n = \frac{n}{r_c}, \quad (13)$$

where $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. The zero mode does exist and supersymmetry remains unbroken. The solution (11) takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} (\Psi_+)_\mu^A &= \sum_n A^{(n)} \cos(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \\ \chi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \\ (\Psi_-)_\mu^A &= \epsilon(y) \sum_n A^{(n)} \sin(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} -\psi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ \chi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

and it is invariant under the symmetry $U(1) \subset SU(2)_R$ generated by $(-\sigma_3)_B^A$. The gravitini $\psi_\mu^{(n)}$ have a negative charge, say -1 , with respect to this symmetry while the ones denoted by $\chi_\mu^{(n)}$ have a positive charge $+1$. In fact, one can check that the original $SU(2)_R$ symmetry is broken down to this $U(1)$ subgroup by the boundary conditions imposed on the brane. We have obtained the *Dirac* masses in the effective theory, hence the effective four-dimensional action is invariant under the $U(1)_R$ symmetry related to the unbroken $N = 1$ supersymmetry.

- In the second step let us discuss the case $\alpha_0 = -\alpha_\pi$.

Again, the boundary conditions imply

$$\sin(m_n \pi r_c) = 0 \implies m_n = \frac{n}{r_c}, \quad (15)$$

and the solution

$$\begin{aligned}
(\Psi_+)_\mu^A &= \sum_n A^{(n)} \left(\cos(m_n |y|) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \\ \chi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A + \alpha_0 \sin(m_n |y|) \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \\ \psi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \right) \\
(\Psi_-)_\mu^A &= \epsilon(y) \sum_n A^{(n)} \left(\sin(m_n |y|) \begin{pmatrix} -\psi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ \chi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \alpha_0 \cos(m_n |y|) \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ -\psi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \right) \quad (16)
\end{aligned}$$

preserves $N = 1$ supersymmetry. Again, the $U(1) \subset SU(2)_R$ survives compactification. The unbroken generator is given by (6). Gravitini $\psi_\mu^{(n)}$ are negatively charged, while $\chi_\mu^{(n)}$ have are positively charged with respect to this symmetry, and we have obtained the *Dirac* mass terms in the effective theory.

- The choice $\alpha_0 = 1/\alpha_\pi$ corresponds to the flipped supergravity.

The boundary conditions imply

$$\cos(m_n \pi r_c) = 0 \implies m_n = \frac{n + \frac{1}{2}}{r_c}, \quad (17)$$

and the solution of the equations of motion is

$$\begin{aligned}
(\Psi_+)_\mu^A &= \sum_n A^{(n)} \left(\cos(m_n |y|) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \\ \chi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A + \alpha_0 \sin(m_n |y|) \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \\ \psi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \right) \\
(\Psi_-)_\mu^A &= \epsilon(y) \sum_n A^{(n)} \left(\sin(m_n |y|) \begin{pmatrix} -\psi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ \chi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \right. \\
&\quad \left. + \alpha_0 \cos(m_n |y|) \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ -\psi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \right). \quad (18)
\end{aligned}$$

In this case supersymmetry is broken by the boundary conditions, nevertheless the $U(1) \subset SU(2)_R$ symmetry remains unbroken and the unbroken generator is given by (6). Again, the gravitini $\psi_\mu^{(n)}$ have the negative charge, while the $\chi_\mu^{(n)}$ have the positive charge, and we have obtained the *Dirac* mass terms in the effective theory.

- Finally, we shall treat the remaining cases.

To solve the boundary conditions (12), one needs to change the basis of the four-dimensional gravitini to:

$$\tilde{\psi}_\mu^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_\mu^{(n)} + \chi_\mu^{(n)}) \quad , \quad \tilde{\chi}_\mu^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\psi_\mu^{(n)} - \chi_\mu^{(n)}) \quad . \quad (19)$$

Then, the equation (12) reads

$$\begin{aligned} (1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi) \sin(m_n \pi r_c) \tilde{\psi}_\mu^{(n)} &= (\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi) \cos(m_n \pi r_c) \tilde{\psi}_\mu^{(n)} \\ (1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi) \sin(m_n \pi r_c) \tilde{\chi}_\mu^{(n)} &= -(\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi) \cos(m_n \pi r_c) \tilde{\chi}_\mu^{(n)} , \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

which eventually leads to the following quantization of the KK masses:

$$\begin{aligned} m_{\tilde{\psi}} &= \frac{1}{r_c} \left(n + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \left(\frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi}{1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi} \right) \right) , & \text{for } \frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi}{1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi} \geq 0 , \\ m_{\tilde{\chi}} &= \frac{1}{r_c} \left(n + 1 - \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \left(\frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi}{1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi} \right) \right) , & \text{for } \frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi}{1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi} \geq 0 , \\ m_{\tilde{\psi}} &= \frac{1}{r_c} \left(n + 1 + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \left(\frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi}{1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi} \right) \right) , & \text{for } \frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi}{1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi} < 0 , \\ m_{\tilde{\chi}} &= \frac{1}{r_c} \left(n - \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \left(\frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi}{1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi} \right) \right) , & \text{for } \frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi}{1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi} < 0 . \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

The solution takes the form

$$\begin{aligned} (\Psi_+)_\mu^A &= \sum_n A_{\tilde{\psi}}^{(n)} (\cos(m_{\tilde{\psi}} |y|) + \alpha_0 \sin(m_{\tilde{\psi}} |y|)) \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\psi}_{\mu R}^{(n)} \\ \tilde{\psi}_{\mu L}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \\ &\quad + \sum_n A_{\tilde{\chi}}^{(n)} (\cos(m_{\tilde{\chi}} |y|) - \alpha_0 \sin(m_{\tilde{\chi}} |y|)) \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\chi}_{\mu R}^{(n)} \\ -\tilde{\chi}_{\mu L}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A , \\ (\Psi_-)_\mu^A &= \epsilon(y) \sum_n A_{\tilde{\psi}}^{(n)} (\alpha_0 \cos(m_{\tilde{\psi}} |y|) - \sin(m_{\tilde{\psi}} |y|)) \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\psi}_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ -\tilde{\psi}_{\mu R}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \\ &\quad - \epsilon(y) \sum_n A_{\tilde{\chi}}^{(n)} (\alpha_0 \cos(m_{\tilde{\chi}} |y|) + \sin(m_{\tilde{\chi}} |y|)) \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{\chi}_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ \tilde{\chi}_{\mu R}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A . \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

In this case supersymmetry is broken and the orbifold projections break down $SU(2)_R$ symmetry to different subgroups at different branes, hence no $U(1)$ invariance survives in the effective theory. In particular, non-vanishing Majorana mass terms for gravitini are generated.

4 Limitations of four-dimensional description

Let us recall that in the effective theory, at energies below the compactification scale, one observes the zero modes of the particles that form $N=1$ massless supergravity multiplet and $N=1$ chiral supermultiplet. The effective $N=1$ supersymmetric action is determined by a Kähler potential K and a superpotential W . Reduction of the five-dimensional bosonic action in the flat case leads to the following form of the Kähler function

$$K = -3 \log (T + \bar{T}) , \quad (23)$$

where

$$T = r + iA , \quad (24)$$

r denotes the proper radius of the fifth dimension in the original 5d coordinates and A denotes the axion. The only form of the superpotential that leads to the vanishing scalar potential is a constant $W = \omega$. In the flat compactification performed in the previous section the effective scalar potential vanishes. As a consequence, the proper radius of the fifth dimension, hence, the vacuum expectation value of the T field is undetermined. In the previous section we have denoted the proper radius by r_c , assuming that there exists some mechanism (in fact unknown) which determines this value. Then we performed rescaling of the fifth coordinate that the expectation value of the $e_5^{\hat{5}}$ is 1. In such a case the curvature scalar in five and four dimensions are equal and one do not need the Weyl rescaling, turning from five-dimensional to four-dimensional theory.

Now, we would like to keep the freedom of choosing the vacuum expectation value of the T field. Hence, we assume that the value of $\langle e_5^{\hat{5}} \rangle$ is undetermined. Then the proper radius is $r_c \langle e_5^{\hat{5}} \rangle$. It is more convenient to put the value of r_c equal to 1 (now, it is only a free parameter) and identify the proper radius (T field) with $\langle e_5^{\hat{5}} \rangle$. To obtain the canonical curvature scalar in four dimensions, the following Weyl rescaling is needed:

$$g_{\mu\nu} \longrightarrow \langle r \rangle^{-1} g_{\mu\nu} . \quad (25)$$

Then the mass of the lowest Kaluza-Klein mode of the gravitino changes to²

$$m_{3/2} = \frac{1}{2r_c} \langle r \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \langle r \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} . \quad (26)$$

In this paper we mostly use, for convenience, mass terms corresponding to the 5d canonical normalization of the gravitational action, however, the need for the final Weyl rescaling is always understood.

In the four-dimensional supergravity gravitino mass is proportional to the vacuum expectation value of the 4d superpotential

$$m_{3/2} = \langle e^{\frac{K}{2}} W \rangle , \quad (27)$$

The calculations made in our effective four-dimensional model lead to

$$m_{3/2} = \omega \langle T + \bar{T} \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} = \omega \langle 2r \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}} \quad (28)$$

and agree with the five-dimensional gravitini mass of the lowest Kaluza-Klein mode (26) for $\omega = \sqrt{2}$.

One can calculate the vacuum expectation value of the superpotential which leads to spontaneously broken supersymmetry in the effective four-dimensional supergravity, for a given set of boundary conditions in five-dimensional models:

$$W = \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{\pi} \arctan \left(\frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi}{1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi} \right) . \quad (29)$$

²In fact, one can argue that $\langle r \rangle^{-\frac{3}{2}}$ gives the effective physical radius of the fifth dimension, see [8].

Note that the four-dimensional supergravity presented above describes effective theory at energies below the compactification scale, where one observes the lightest modes of the particles. In fact, this formalism can be valid for the scale of supersymmetry breaking much smaller than the compactification scale. In the other case a gap between the masses of the first and second Kaluza-Klein states of the gravitini is relatively small and it is difficult to find a proper scale below which one observes only the lightest gravitino. In the limiting case (flipped supergravity) these masses are equal, hence above four-dimensional description totally breaks down. We have obtained a novel and unique four-dimensional theory that consists of one massless graviton and two massive gravitini. In addition, the mass terms for the gravitini in the effective Lagrangian are of the *Dirac* type, hence they are invariant under the $U(1)_R$ symmetry.

5 Coupling to the matter localized on the branes

In the N=1 four-dimensional supergravity left and right components of the gravitino have opposite charges with respect to the $U(1)_R$ symmetry. The complete theory including gauge fields and chiral matter can be arranged to be invariant under the R -symmetry by the appropriate choice of the superpotential, and the gravitational sector is invariant under this symmetry because gravitino mass terms, which in principle could break it, are absent. However, gravitino couples to the superpotential:

$$\mathcal{L}_4 \supset W(\Phi, \bar{\Phi}) \bar{\psi}_\mu \gamma^{\mu\nu} \psi_\nu , \quad (30)$$

and the nonzero vacuum expectation value of the superpotential spontaneously breaks supersymmetry as well as R -symmetry. Effectively, one obtains the *Majorana* masses for the chiral gravitini $m_{eff} \sim \langle W \rangle$. In the matter and gauge sectors, supersymmetry breaking manifests itself through masses of scalars and masses of gaugini. The first ones arise at tree level from the explicit coupling to the F-terms $\mathcal{L}_4 \supset |F|^2 \Phi^2$, where

$$F^i = K^{i\bar{j}} D_{\bar{j}} \bar{W} e^{K/2} , \quad (31)$$

and are of the same order as the gravitino mass. The masses of gaugini are generated by loop corrections. To be more specific let us consider the relevant coupling in the four-dimensional supergravity

$$\mathcal{L}_4 \supset -\frac{1}{4} \bar{\psi}_\mu \gamma^{\nu\rho} \gamma^\mu \lambda \bar{\psi}_\nu \gamma^\rho \lambda . \quad (32)$$

The Fierz rearrangement leads to the following form useful for loop calculations

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_4 \supset & \frac{1}{16} \bar{\psi}_\mu \gamma^{\mu\nu} (1 + \gamma_5) \psi_\nu \bar{\lambda} (1 - \gamma_5) \lambda + \frac{1}{16} \bar{\psi}_\mu \gamma^{\mu\nu} (1 - \gamma_5) \psi_\nu \bar{\lambda} (1 + \gamma_5) \lambda \\ & - \frac{3}{16} \bar{\psi}_\mu (1 + \gamma_5) \psi^\mu \bar{\lambda} (1 - \gamma_5) \lambda - \frac{3}{16} \bar{\psi}_\mu (1 - \gamma_5) \psi^\mu \bar{\lambda} (1 + \gamma_5) \lambda \\ & + \frac{1}{8} \bar{\psi}_\mu \gamma^\mu \gamma_5 \psi_\nu \bar{\lambda} \gamma^\nu \gamma_5 \lambda + \frac{1}{16} \bar{\psi}_\mu \gamma^\rho \gamma_5 \psi^\mu \bar{\lambda} \gamma_\rho \gamma_5 \lambda - \frac{i}{16} \bar{\psi}_\mu \epsilon^{\mu\rho\nu\sigma} \gamma_\sigma \psi_\nu \bar{\lambda} \gamma_\rho \gamma_5 \lambda . \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

One can check that only terms in the two first lines in (33) can contribute to the effective mass terms for gaugini.

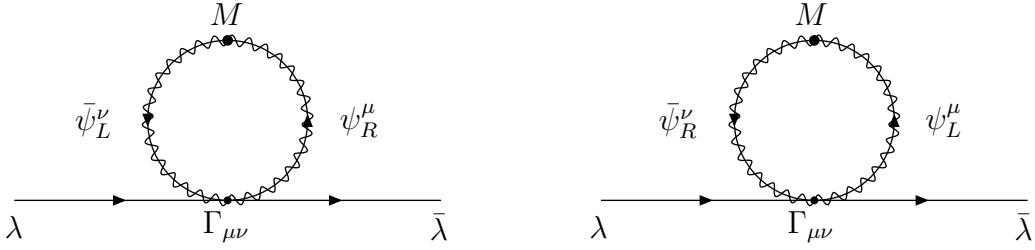


Figure 1: Gaugino masses induced at 1-loop order, we have introduced $\Gamma_{\mu\nu} = \eta_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{3}\gamma_{\mu\nu}$.

Let us turn to the five dimensional case. In a most general situation in the presence of arbitrary boundary terms one does not know the exact structure of coupling of the five dimensional supergravity to branes³. However, one can expect that the effective theory should reconstruct the four-dimensional structure described above, with the modification, that the fields that enter (33) are the fermionic modes which have a nonzero amplitude on the brane with the gauge sector in question. Taking the general solution for the gravitini (22), one can check that only one half of the fermionic degrees of freedom couples to the specific brane. For example, the combination that couples to the brane at the point $y = 0$ is given by

$$\psi_{\mu R}^{0(n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\tilde{\psi}_{\mu R}^{(n)} + \tilde{\chi}_{\mu R}^{(n)} \right), \quad \psi_{\mu L}^{0(n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\tilde{\psi}_{\mu L}^{(n)} - \tilde{\chi}_{\mu L}^{(n)} \right). \quad (34)$$

The orthogonal combination

$$\psi_{\mu R}^{\pi(n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\tilde{\psi}_{\mu R}^{(n)} - \tilde{\chi}_{\mu R}^{(n)} \right), \quad \psi_{\mu L}^{\pi(n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\tilde{\psi}_{\mu L}^{(n)} + \tilde{\chi}_{\mu L}^{(n)} \right), \quad (35)$$

decouples from the brane. Notice that the gravitini in the new basis form *Majorana* spinors such that right and left handed combinations have opposite charges under the $U(1)_R$ symmetry preserved by boundary condition given by (6). Of course, spinors in the new basis are not eigenstates of the mass matrix and the mass terms in the Lagrangian take the form

$$\mathcal{L}_{mass} = -\frac{1}{2} \sum_n \left(\bar{M} \bar{\psi}_\mu^{0(n)} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \psi_\nu^{0(n)} + \bar{M} \bar{\psi}_\mu^{\pi(n)} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \psi_\nu^{\pi(n)} - \bar{m}_n \bar{\psi}_\mu^{0(n)} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \psi_\nu^{\pi(n)} - \bar{m}_n \bar{\psi}_\mu^{\pi(n)} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \psi_\nu^{0(n)} \right). \quad (36)$$

The masses

$$\bar{m}_n = \frac{n + \frac{1}{2}}{r_c}, \quad (37)$$

mix $\psi_\mu^{0(n)}$ and $\psi_\mu^{\pi(n)}$ states and do not violate the $U(1)_R$ symmetry, since the left/right handed component of $\psi_\mu^{0(n)}$ has the same charge as the right/left handed component of $\psi_\mu^{\pi(n)}$. The terms which depends on α_0/π form *Majorana* mass terms that have the same form at each Kaluza-Klein level:

$$\bar{M} = \frac{1}{r_c} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan \left(\frac{\alpha_0 + \alpha_\pi}{1 - \alpha_0 \alpha_\pi} \right) \right), \quad (38)$$

³See [9] for a discussion of brane-bulk couplings.

and break the $U(1)_R$ symmetry. One should note that in the flipped limit $\bar{M} = 0$, which agrees with the fact that the $U(1)_R$ symmetry remains unbroken in that case.

Let us consider a vector supermultiplet localized on the brane at $y = 0$. In the effective four-dimensional theory only one half of the gravitini degrees of freedom couples to this supermultiplet, precisely the same modes which couple to the brane ($\psi_\mu^{0(n)}$). To be able to close the diagrams that produce one-loop effective masses for the gaugini, see Figure 1, one needs a nonzero \bar{M} .

6 Super-higgs effect in the presence of flipped boundary conditions

In this section we shall present in some detail the super-higgs mechanism arising in supergravity spontaneously broken by non-trivial boundary conditions (the Scherk-Schwarz mechanism). We shall explicitly show that the longitudinal degrees of freedom for massive gravitini come from the super-higgs mechanism that occurs at each level of the Kaluza-Klein tower. The fifth component of the five-dimensional gravitini is absorbed by the four-dimensional gravitini. We shall avoid artificial diagonalization of infinitely dimensional matrices known from the earlier work. Our final results agree for instance with those of [10] when they overlap. To start with, let us concentrate on the gravitini equation of motion in the bulk:

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma^{\mu\nu\rho}\partial_\nu\Psi_\rho^A + \gamma^5\gamma^{\mu\nu}\partial_\nu\Psi_5^A - \gamma^5\gamma^{\mu\nu}\partial_5\Psi_\nu^A &= 0 , \\ \gamma^5\gamma^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\Psi_\nu^A &= 0 .\end{aligned}\tag{39}$$

We performe the calculation for the flipped supergravity ($\alpha_0 = 1/\alpha_\pi$), hence the boundary conditions take the form

$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon^{-1}(y)\delta(y)\gamma_5(\Psi_-)_\mu^A &= -\delta(y)\alpha_0\sigma_1(\Psi_+)_\mu^A , \\ \epsilon^{-1}(y)\delta(y-\pi r_c)\gamma_5(\Psi_-)_\mu^A &= \delta(y-\pi r_c)(1/\alpha_0)\sigma_1(\Psi_+)_\mu^A .\end{aligned}\tag{40}$$

One can easily find solutions:

$$\begin{aligned}(\Psi_+)_\mu^A &= \sum_n A^{(n)} \left(\cos(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \\ \chi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A + \alpha_0 \sin(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \\ \psi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \right) \\ (\Psi_-)_\mu^A &= \epsilon(y) \sum_n A^{(n)} \left(\sin(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} -\psi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ \chi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A + \alpha_0 \cos(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\mu L}^{(n)} \\ -\psi_{\mu R}^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \right) \\ (\Psi_+)_5^A &= \epsilon(y) \sum_n A^{(n)} \left(\sin(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_R^{(n)} \\ \chi_L^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A - \alpha_0 \cos(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} \chi_R^{(n)} \\ \psi_L^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \right) \\ (\Psi_-)_5^A &= \sum_n A^{(n)} \left(\cos(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} \psi_L^{(n)} \\ -\chi_R^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A + \alpha_0 \sin(m_n|y|) \begin{pmatrix} \chi_L^{(n)} \\ -\psi_R^{(n)} \end{pmatrix}^A \right) ,\end{aligned}\tag{41}$$

where $\psi_\mu^{(n)}$, $\chi_\mu^{(n)}$ and $\psi^{(n)}$, $\chi^{(n)}$ denote 4d gravitini and fermions in the flat space, which satisfy

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma^{\mu\rho\nu}\partial_\rho\psi_\nu^{(n)} - \gamma^{\mu\rho}\partial_\rho\psi^{(n)} - m_n\gamma^{\mu\nu}\psi_\nu^{(n)} &= 0, \\ \gamma^{\mu\rho\nu}\partial_\rho\chi_\nu^{(n)} - \gamma^{\mu\rho}\partial_\rho\chi^{(n)} - m_n\gamma^{\mu\nu}\chi_\nu^{(n)} &= 0,\end{aligned}\quad (42)$$

with the additional conditions $\gamma^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\psi_\nu^{(n)} = \gamma^{\mu\nu}\partial_\mu\chi_\nu^{(n)} = 0$. One can easily find the normalization constant: $A^{(n)} = 1/\sqrt{\pi r_c(1 + \alpha_0^2)}$.

The boundary conditions (40) imply the quantization of the masses:

$$m_n = \frac{1}{r_c} \left(n + \frac{1}{2} \right), \quad \text{for } n \in \mathbf{N}. \quad (43)$$

Let us investigate the effective four-dimensional theory. Putting the solutions (41) into the supergravity action (A.1) leads to the following four-dimensional Lagrangian describing gravitini

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{L}_{3/2} &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi r_c}^{\pi r_c} \bar{\Psi}_\alpha^A \gamma^{\alpha\beta\gamma} \partial_\beta \Psi_{\gamma A} - \frac{1}{2} e_5^{-1} e_4 \alpha_0 \bar{\Psi}_\mu^A \gamma^{\mu\nu} (\sigma_1 + i\gamma_5 \sigma_2)_A^B \Psi_{\nu B} \Big|_{y=0} \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2\alpha_0} e_5^{-1} e_4 \bar{\Psi}_\mu^A \gamma^{\mu\nu} (\sigma_1 + i\gamma_5 \sigma_2)_A^B \Psi_{\nu B} \Big|_{y=\pi r_c} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\pi r_c}^{\pi r_c} (\bar{\Psi}_\mu^A \gamma^{\mu\nu\rho} \partial_\nu \Psi_{\rho A} + \bar{\Psi}_5^A \gamma^5 \gamma^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \Psi_{\nu A} + \bar{\Psi}_\mu^A \gamma^5 \gamma^{\mu\nu} \partial_\nu \Psi_{5A} - \bar{\Psi}_\mu^A \gamma^5 \gamma^{\mu\nu} \partial_5 \Psi_{\nu A}) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} e_5^{-1} e_4 \alpha_0 \bar{\Psi}_\mu^A \gamma^{\mu\nu} (\sigma_1 + i\gamma_5 \sigma_2)_A^B \Psi_{\nu B} \Big|_{y=0} - \frac{1}{2\alpha_0} e_5^{-1} e_4 \bar{\Psi}_\mu^A \gamma^{\mu\nu} (\sigma_1 + i\gamma_5 \sigma_2)_A^B \Psi_{\nu B} \Big|_{y=\pi r_c} \\ &= -\frac{1}{2} \sum_n (\bar{\psi}_\mu^{(n)} \gamma^{\mu\nu\rho} \partial_\nu \psi_\rho^{(n)} + \bar{\chi}_\mu^{(n)} \gamma^{\mu\nu\rho} \partial_\nu \chi_\rho^{(n)} - m_n \bar{\psi}_\mu^{(n)} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \psi_\nu^{(n)} - m_n \bar{\chi}_\mu^{(n)} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \chi_\nu^{(n)}) \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2} \sum_n (\bar{\psi}^{(n)} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \psi_\nu^{(n)} + \bar{\chi}^{(n)} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \partial_\mu \chi_\nu^{(n)} - \bar{\psi}_\mu^{(n)} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \partial_\nu \psi^{(n)} - \bar{\chi}_\mu^{(n)} \gamma^{\mu\nu} \partial_\nu \chi^{(n)}) .\end{aligned}\quad (44)$$

The variational principle leads to the four-dimensional equation of motion (42). One can remove from the Lagrangian $\psi^{(n)}$ and $\chi^{(n)}$ fields by the following redefinition:

$$\begin{aligned}\psi_\mu^{(n)} &\longrightarrow \psi_\mu^{(n)} - \frac{1}{m_n} \partial_\mu \psi^{(n)} \\ \chi_\mu^{(n)} &\longrightarrow \chi_\mu^{(n)} - \frac{1}{m_n} \partial_\mu \chi^{(n)} .\end{aligned}\quad (45)$$

Also the equation (42) reduces to the standard Rarita-Schwinger equation

$$\begin{aligned}\gamma^{\mu\rho\nu}\partial_\rho\psi_\nu^{(n)} - m_n\gamma^{\mu\nu}\psi_\nu^{(n)} &= 0 \\ \gamma^{\mu\rho\nu}\partial_\rho\chi_\nu^{(n)} - m_n\gamma^{\mu\nu}\chi_\nu^{(n)} &= 0 .\end{aligned}\quad (46)$$

One should note that the transformations (45) are the part of the supersymmetry transformations of the gravitini with the parameters $\psi^{(n)}$ and $\chi^{(n)}$. In the more general case, when one considers the reduction of the full five-dimensional action including the interaction term between gravitini and graviphoton, the redefinitions which remove the fermions $\psi^{(n)}$ and $\chi^{(n)}$ from the four-dimensional Lagrangian should also include terms with graviphoton in the same manner as they appear in the full supersymmetry transformation of the four-dimensional gravitino.

7 Summary

The scenarios of split supersymmetry have demonstrated that the current phenomenological constraints can safely be satisfied in models with a large hierarchy between supersymmetry breaking terms. Using simple locally supersymmetric five-dimensional models we have demonstrated at field theoretical level how the scenario proposed by Antoniadis and Dimopoulos in [3] realizes such a hierarchy, in fact - an arbitrary hierarchy, between gravitini mass terms and masses of gaugini. Indeed, it turns out that for the special choice of boundary conditions realized by a set of brane sources there appears an unbroken R-symmetry (with supersymmetry broken at the same time) which forbids gaugino masses while gravitini masses are non-vanishing. Departure from this symmetric set of boundary conditions breaks R-symmetry, and gaugino masses can be generated at one-loop order, however the magnitude of the resulting soft masses is proportional to the R-symmetry breaking Majorana-type gravitini mass, which is continuously deformable to zero (at the R-symmetric point). In contrast to N=1 supergravity all gravitini are massive but R-symmetry can stay unbroken, since in the limiting case with boundary sources of supersymmetry breaking absent, the superhiggs effect is contained within the gravitational sector. While construction of the working field theoretical extension of the Standard Model along the lines discussed here may be a formidable task, the scenario is certainly interesting, as it allows one to avoid constraints imposed by the tight framework of N=1 4d supergravity.

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Appendix A: Supergravity on $\mathbf{S}^1/\mathbf{Z}_2$

Let us define five-dimensional, N=2 supergravity on $\mathcal{M}_4 \times \mathbf{S}^1/\mathbf{Z}_2$, where \mathcal{M}_4 denotes four-dimensional Minkowski space-time. Simple supergravity multiplet contains: metric tensor (represented by the vielbein e_α^m), two gravitini Ψ_α^A and vector field A_α – the graviphoton. The pair of gravitini satisfies symplectic Majorana condition $\bar{\Psi}^A \equiv \Psi_A^\dagger \gamma_0 = (\epsilon^{AB} \Psi_B)^T C$. Five-dimensional Lagrangian reads

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L}_{grav} = & \frac{1}{2}R - \frac{3}{4}\mathcal{F}_{\alpha\beta}\mathcal{F}^{\alpha\beta} - \frac{1}{2\sqrt{2}}A_\alpha\mathcal{F}_{\beta\gamma}\mathcal{F}_{\delta\epsilon}\epsilon^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta\epsilon} \\ & - \frac{1}{2}\bar{\Psi}_\alpha^A\gamma^{\alpha\beta\gamma}\partial_\beta\Psi_{\gamma A} \\ & + \frac{3i}{8\sqrt{2}}\left(\bar{\Psi}_\gamma^A\gamma^{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta}\Psi_{\delta A} + 2\bar{\Psi}^{\alpha A}\Psi_A^\beta\right)\mathcal{F}_{\alpha\beta}, \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.1})$$

with supersymmetry transformations

$$\begin{aligned} \delta e_\alpha^m &= \frac{1}{2}\bar{\eta}^A\gamma^m\Psi_{\alpha A}, \quad \delta A_\alpha = -\frac{i}{2\sqrt{2}}\bar{\Psi}_\alpha^A\eta_A, \\ \delta\Psi_\alpha^A &= \partial_\alpha\eta^A - \frac{i}{4\sqrt{2}}(\gamma_\alpha^{\beta\gamma} - 4\delta_\alpha^\beta\gamma^\gamma)\mathcal{F}_{\beta\gamma}\eta^A. \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.2})$$

One should note at this point that the above Lagrangian is invariant under the $SU(2)_R$ symmetry, that acts on the symplectic indices. The graviton and the graviphoton form singlets with respect to this symmetry, while the pair of gravitini and the parameters of the supersymmetry transformations η^A transform as doublets.

We pass on to the orbifold $\mathbf{S}^1/\mathbf{Z}_2$ by identifying (x_μ, y) with $(x_\mu, -y)$ and choosing the action of \mathbf{Z}_2 on the fields. In the bosonic sector we have chosen even parity for e_μ^a , e_5^5 , A_5 and odd parity for e_μ^5 , e_5^a , A_μ . In the fermionic sector \mathbf{Z}_2 operators Q_0 and Q_π acts on the fields as follows

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_\mu^A(-y) &= \gamma_5(Q_0)^A_B\Psi_\mu^B(y), & \Psi_\mu^A(\pi r_c - y) &= \gamma_5(Q_\pi)^A_B\Psi_\mu^B(\pi r_c + y), \\ \Psi_5^A(-y) &= -\gamma_5(Q_0)^A_B\Psi_5^B(y), & \Psi_5^A(\pi r_c - y) &= -\gamma_5(Q_\pi)^A_B\Psi_5^B(\pi r_c + y), \\ \eta^A(-y) &= \gamma_5(Q_0)^A_B\eta^B(y), & \eta^A(\pi r_c - y) &= \gamma_5(Q_\pi)^A_B\eta^B(\pi r_c + y). \end{aligned} \quad (\text{A.3})$$

The symplectic Majorana condition and the normalization $(Q_{0,\pi})^2 = 1$ imply that \mathbf{Z}_2 operators can be written as the following linear combinations of the Pauli matrices: $Q_{0,\pi} = (q_{0,\pi})_i\sigma^i$, where $(q_{0,\pi})_i$ form real unit vector. In general, one can choose different Q_i operators at each orbifold fixed point ($y = 0$ or $y = \pi r_c$).

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